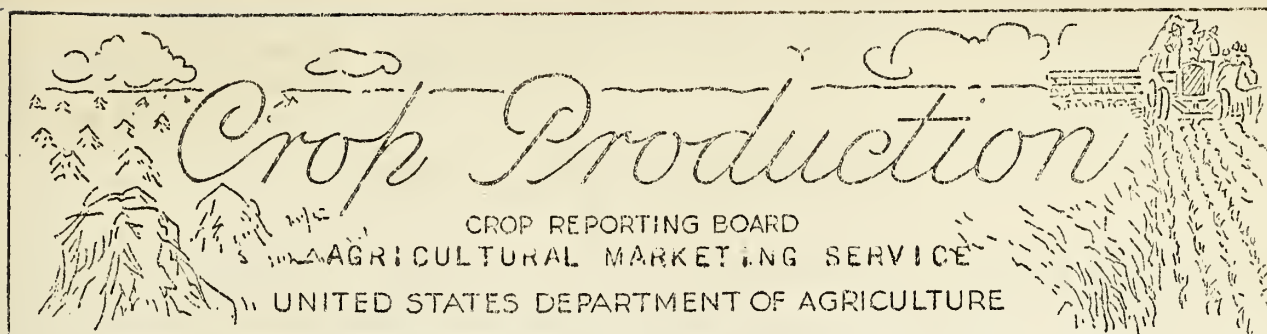


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

me
2C6



Release: April 9, 1954

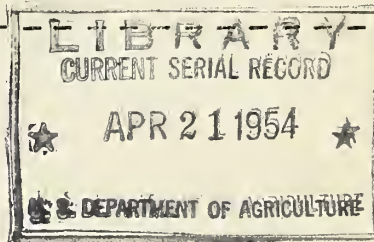
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent <u>1</u>	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1943-52	11.9	15.7	832,977	86	83
1953	17.9	15.4	877,511	82	81
1954	<u>2</u> / 19.3	<u>2</u> / 14.6	<u>2</u> / 677,981	82	73

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1



CROP	Average 1943-52		1953		1954	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	<u>3</u> /	bushels	<u>3</u> /	bushels	<u>3</u> /	bushels
Corn for grain.....	45.1	1,253,288	48.8	1,452,627	51.2	1,468,770
Wheat.....	20.8	222,128	20.7	269,523	25.5	297,873
Oats.....	37.1	492,594	36.0	454,075	37.0	450,335
Barley.....	<u>4</u> / 28.8	<u>4</u> / 81,049	25.3	57,126	31.1	74,883
Rye.....	<u>4</u> / 18.4	<u>4</u> / 4,322	15.3	2,454	29.9	5,386
Flaxseed.....	<u>4</u> / 19.6	<u>4</u> / 8,037	23.7	7,165	32.1	14,028
Soybeans.....	19.1	41,803	20.0	59,669	14.0	36,640

1/Percent of seeded acreage.

2/Indicated April 1, 1954

3/Percent of previous year's crop.

4/Short-time average.

Release:
 April 9, 1954
 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, APRIL 1, 1954
 (Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines.....	110,350	122,590	124,580	128,600
Grapefruit.....	51,246	40,500	38,360	44,420
Lemons.....	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,700

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February	8,130	8,555	8,980	5,064	5,304	5,476
March	9,599	10,191	10,713	6,391	6,272	6,605
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	25,997	27,546	28,865	16,098	16,992	17,529

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

S. R. Newell, Chairman,

G. D. Simpson, Secretary,

R. K. Smith,	Roy A. Bodin,
C. E. Burkhead,	R. P. Handy,
H. R. Walker,	G. E. Casey,
E. E. Houghton,	G. D. Collins,
E. O. Schlotzhauer,	J. L. Wilson.

Eugene J. Lusk

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1954

April 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1954

Field preparations were mostly advanced on April 1 but severe March weather had retarded vegetative growth. Lack of reserve moisture in the subsoil was still causing concern, although some improvement had occurred in March. Surface moisture was generally adequate, except in the dry Southwest, and fields were in satisfactory to ideal condition for plowing, preparing seedbeds and for seeding. Some snow remained in northernmost farming areas, but as soils were largely unfrozen, it was melting rapidly and soaking in with little run-off. Snow in western mountain areas and drenching rain in Arizona improved irrigation water prospects, but in some central and southern portions supplies will be short.

Production prospects for winter wheat have declined 72 million bushels since December 1, to 678 million bushels. Sharp deterioration and heavy acreage losses in the western and southern Great Plains were only partly offset by general improvement elsewhere. In the Northeast, a late March snow still covered some areas. In the East North Central and Northeast States growth was retarded by cold March weather, but as the wheat greened up it was apparent that winter losses had been slight. In the South, prospects improved; growth had been slow but was responding to spring moisture and warmer weather. In Montana, the Pacific Northwest and California, wheat suffered little winter damage and prospects were good. In the western Great Plains, from Wyoming and Nebraska southward, the dry winter and soil blowing had caused losses ranging from light in the North to severe in the Southwest. Much of this loss had been anticipated in the December 1 estimates, however, virtually no rain has fallen since December 3 in much of the area and losses have exceeded expectations. Much wheat there is barely holding on or dying slowly from drought. The situation is aggravated by insects and mosaic or other diseases. During the late fall and part of the winter the wheat in this area had afforded some grazing, but replacement growth was slow because of drought.

Farm stocks of feed grains April 1 were 2 percent larger than a year earlier, and about 11 percent above average. In terms of supply per grain-consuming animal unit to be fed, current farm stocks exceed April 1 tonnages in any other year of record except 1949 and 1950. An estimated 1,469 million bushels of corn makes up the bulk of farm stocks of feed grains. This is slightly more than a year ago, and a sixth above average for April 1. Farm stocks of 450 million bushels of oats also are nearly the same as a year ago, but 9 percent below average. The 75 million bushels of barley on farms is nearly a third more than a year ago, although 8 percent below average. Only 25.3 million tons of feed grains disappeared from farms in the January-March quarter, a million tons less than in this period in 1953 and less than in any comparable quarter since 1941, except in 1948.

About 298 million bushels of wheat remained on farms April 1, a tenth more than a year earlier and a third more than average. Since harvest, about 944 million bushels of wheat has moved from farms. This is a smaller quantity than usual, probably because of the relatively large amount under government loan on farms. Eye stocks of 5.4 million bushels are larger than in any of the last 8 years and more than double the small farm stocks a year ago. Over 14 million bushels of flaxseed remained on farms April 1, by far the largest quantity in the 7 years of comparable record. Only 2.3 million bushels have moved from farms since January 1. Farm stocks of 36.6 million bushels of soybeans are smallest for April 1 since 1948, reflecting the small 1953 crop and recent good prices.

March brought cold weather to many areas, retarding plant growth and causing postponement of the early seeding promised by the open winter. Rain or snow helped assure adequate surface moisture for starting spring planted crops in most areas and made some additions to the generally meager subsoil moisture reserve. Precipitation during the month ranged from near or above normal in Atlantic Coastal and Northern States, California and Arizona down to very little in Texas, Oklahoma and large parts of New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado. Freezing storms which surged as far south as the Gulf of Mexico struck blooming peaches from Kentucky and Tennessee westward to the Rocky Mountains, nipped some Louisiana strawberries, caused some damage to Arizona citrus quality and severely hurt tung nut crops in Gulf States. Pastures, where not dormant, grew slowly and in sections where the fall drought had persisted made only limited recovery from effects of short moisture and overgrazing. The April 1 pasture condition of 73 percent is much below a year ago, with low condition in south-central and southwestern States overbalancing good prospects in a few northern States. Despite fair to good prospects in the northern Great Plains, the April 1 average condition of ranges is the lowest reported since 1935. In areas reporting backward pastures, old meadows will also require considerably more rain and warm weather to produce good growth. The shifting spring temperatures in northern sections have promoted large and sustained flows of maple sap and good yields of excellent quality maple products.

Prospects for fall-seeded grasses and legumes generally appear to have improved, due to March precipitation. However, the future of new seedings is still somewhat uncertain in some areas that were dry last fall. Rye conditions on April 1, at 82 percent, is the same as a year ago and slightly below average for the date. Progress of spring grain planting was checked by cold spells in March, but is not unduly late. By April 1, oats seeding was virtually completed in Missouri and eastern Kansas and half finished in Illinois. Seeding of oats and barley is due to spread north rapidly with warmer weather. Corn planting in Texas has been stalled for weeks by dry soil conditions. In some sections other crops may be substituted for corn and cotton. Cotton and corn planting has started in Georgia and South Carolina. Tobacco transplanting has moved ahead in Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas. Harvest of the winter potato crop is now about completed; with the prospective early summer crop, the early potato acreage totals one-fourth less than last year. Freeze damage to early potatoes has not been serious. Except for the continued drought in extensive areas of the southern Great Plains, farmers in most sections on April 1 were at a normal to advanced work stage under fairly favorable conditions.

Peach prospects in the 10 Southern States were damaged by March frosts. The Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama have about average prospects, while poor or very poor peach crops are indicated for the remaining Southern States. Harvest of 1953-54 citrus crops is progressing satisfactorily. The bloom for the 1954-55 citrus crop is generally good.

Spring vegetable and melon production will be well above last spring with total acreage 9 percent larger than last year and 19 percent above average. Record acreages of late spring cantaloups have been planted. Record crops of early spring sweet corn, early spring tomatoes and spring celery, but smaller crops of early spring cabbage and early and late spring onion crops are expected. Intended acreage reports now available for 5 vegetables for processing, indicate more snap beans and early spring spinach, but less cabbage for kroun, sweet corn and green peas than in 1953.

Continued heavy supplemental feeding to an increased number of cows in milking herds resulted in about a usual seasonal increase, maintaining for the sixth consecutive month a record total output. On April 1, production per cow was 3 percent above the previous record for the date, set in 1953.

A 3 percent increase in the number of layers in farm flocks coupled with a record high rate of lay for the month raised March egg production 5 percent above last March. Due largely to an extremely early hatching season, the number of chicks and young chickens on farms April 1 reached a new record level, almost one-fifth above last year.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1954 winter wheat crop is forecast at 678 million bushels. This would be 23 percent smaller than the 1953 crop of 877½ million bushels and 19 percent below average. Declines from the prospective production as of December 1 in the important Great Plains wheat area have more than offset generally improved prospects in most other areas. This has resulted in a decline of 72 million bushels from the forecast on December 1. The current forecast is based upon an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers, and upon soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting crop production.

The total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain for the Nation is now indicated at 9.0 million acres, 19.3 percent of total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall. Of this total, 7.2 million acres are in the 5-State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado. Last year 10.2 million acres, or 17.9 percent of the total, were lost and diverted. The forecast of yield, at 14.6 bushels per seeded acre, compares with 15.4 bushels in 1953 and 18.7 bushels in 1952. The average yield during 1943-52 was 15.7 bushels per seeded acre.

Over most of the eastern half of the country, the open winter together with mostly adequate precipitation for plant development largely made up for the effects of below normal precipitation at seeding time last fall. Prospects for winter wheat production have improved in most States in this area. For a number of the important winter wheat States west of the Mississippi River, below normal winter precipitation and several dust storms of damaging proportions have resulted in sharply lower production prospects. The wheat crop in New Mexico, northwestern Texas, extreme western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado has been most severely damaged by lack of rainfall and by late February and March dust storms. In this large area, considerable acreage has already been abandoned and the ability of much of the remaining acreage to produce grain depends upon timely rainfall.

In Kansas, it appears that abandonment of seeded acreage will be heavy in the western third of the State, especially in southwestern counties. The principal factors causing the heavy abandonment are lack of rainfall and high winds. Other factors contributing to the loss in acreage were low temperatures in March, diseases and insects. Production prospects have declined since December 1 mainly because of loss of acreage and poorer conditions in the western third of the State.

In Oklahoma and Texas, heavy rains in October and November provided a good start for wheat. Since that time, however, rainfall in the western areas of these States has been light, resulting in lower production prospects. Loss of acreage has been heavy and will increase unless good rains are received soon. In north Texas, wheat prospects are generally good. In areas of Oklahoma east of the counties bordering on the Texas Panhandle, wheat is in good to excellent condition.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
April 1, 1954

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska have declined since December 1. Lack of precipitation together with high winds has accounted for most of the deterioration. Lack of moisture has caused some damage in the southwest and central parts of the State.

In Colorado, prospects are fair to good in the northeast part of the State, but very poor in most parts of the southeast, where heavy abandonment has resulted from dry weather and strong winds.

In the winter wheat States from Missouri eastward to Ohio, above normal temperatures and generally adequate moisture supplies during the winter resulted in improved condition of the crop which had been seeded under dry conditions. A warm February started some growth, but below normal temperatures during March have resulted in relatively short growth for April 1.

In Washington, a mild winter and adequate moisture supplies have improved the condition of wheat. In Montana, soil moisture supplies are now adequate in most areas for promoting early growth and development of the wheat crop when temperatures favorable for growth arrive.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Reports from farmers indicated a total of 298 million bushels of wheat on farms April 1. This has been exceeded only by the 321 million bushels in 1943. The current stocks represent 25.5 percent of the 1953 crop. A year ago wheat stocks totaled 270 million bushels and the average for April 1 is 222 million bushels.

Disappearance of 126 million bushels from farms during the January-March quarter of 1954 compares with 132 million bushels in the same quarter of 1953 and the average for the quarter of 156 million bushels. Since last July 1, disappearance of wheat from farms totaled 944 million bushels, compared with 1,093 million bushels during the same period a year earlier.

The North Central States accounted for 203,716,000 bushels, or 68 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks of wheat on April 1, 1954. Leading States for farm wheat stocks on April 1 were North Dakota with 59 million bushels, Montana with 40 million, Kansas with 36 million, Nebraska with 25 million, and South Dakota with 20 million bushels. Wheat stocks on farms in these States totaled over 180 million bushels, or 61 percent of the total for the Nation.

STOCKS OF CORN ON FARMS: Corn stored on farms totaled 1,469 million bushels on April 1, 1954. These stocks are 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 17 percent above average. This year's large supply is, however, 16 percent less than the record on April 1, 1949. The current supply on farms represents 51 percent of 1953 production. A year ago, stocks were 49 percent of the 1952 production.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter this year was 670 million bushels, 32 million less than in the same quarter last year and 119 million bushels below average. The slower rate of disappearances is attributed largely to smaller hog numbers and the movement of corn into farm storage as collateral for government price support loans.

In the North Atlantic region, stocks on April 1 were 30 million bushels, 7 million less than a year ago, although 2 million more than average. In the North Central region, which includes the Corn Belt States, April 1 stocks totaled 1,290 million bushels, only 5 million less than a year ago, but 276 million above

average. Stocks in South Atlantic States total 62 million bushels, up 4 million from a year ago, but 22 million less than average. The supply in the South Central region is sharply up from a year ago, 82 million bushels this year compared with 59 million a year ago. In Western States, the April 1 supply of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels is larger than a year ago but smaller than average of about 5 million bushels.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: A total of 450 million bushels of oats remained on farms April 1. While only 4 million bushels less than on the same date a year ago, April 1 stocks were the smallest since 1948 and were 42 million bushels or 9 percent less than average. Compared with a year ago, large declines in the important North Central region and a slight drop in the Western States more than offset the increase in stocks in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central regions. The North Central area, which normally has about 88 percent of oats on farms at this time of the year, had 382 million bushels or 5 percent less than a year ago. Reflecting the large crop produced in 1953, the South Atlantic and South Central sections had almost twice the quantity on hand as a year ago.

Minnesota leads all States with 74 million bushels on farms. Other States having large stocks include Iowa with 63 million bushels; South Dakota with 51 million; Wisconsin with 47 million; North Dakota and Illinois with 36 million bushels each.

Disappearance of oats from farms from January 1 to April 1 amounted to 328 million bushels, slightly less than last year and 3 percent less than average.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at nearly 37 million bushels, compared with 60 million bushels a year earlier. Farm stocks are the lowest for April 1 since 1948 and 5 million bushels below the 10-year average.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 43 million bushels. In the same quarter last year, only 24 million bushels moved from farms. The heavy disappearance this quarter reflected the relatively favorable prices received for soybeans. Most of the 1953 soybeans placed under government loan have since been redeemed.

Farm stocks are largely concentrated in the North Central States with that area accounting for more than 90 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, has 9 million bushels. Iowa is second with nearly 7 million bushels and Minnesota third with 5 million bushels still on farms. Farm stocks are more than adequate in most States to meet normal seeding requirements. However, in some areas farm stocks are relatively low and more than the usual quantity of seed will have to be purchased from off-farm sources to plant the expanding soybean acreage. Over that part of the soybean producing area which was affected by the 1953 drought, tests of seed have shown poor germination. This may cause many farmers to adopt a heavier rate of seeding per acre in order to get a sufficient stand or to buy seed from areas which produced good seed.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

April 1, 1954

RYE: At 82 percent of normal on April 1, rye condition is the same as a year ago, but 4 points below average for the date. Last December 1, rye condition was reported at 78 percent of normal. Since then, rye condition has held even or improved except in such western States as North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and California. Compared with the 10-year average, April 1 rye condition was average or above for the date in the Atlantic States as a group, but below average in central and western States. In northern areas where much of the acreage is located, rye was still largely dormant on April 1. A very dry fall and an open winter with little snow in the major rye producing areas have resulted in thin stands this spring and prospects are uncertain. The acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 4,035,000 acres, was 22 percent above the acreage seeded for the 1953 crop, and only slightly below the 10-year average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms April 1 were the largest for the date since 1945. The total of 5,386,000 bushels is more than double the small stocks of rye held on farms a year earlier and one-fourth larger than average. Nearly 30 percent of the 1953 production was still on farms on April 1, compared with only 15.3 percent of the 1952 crop on farms April 1, 1953. Disappearance of about 1.2 million bushels of rye from farms during the January-March quarter is, except for last year, the smallest of record starting in 1940. Nearly two-thirds of the total April 1 farm stocks of rye were held in North Dakota and South Dakota, with about another fourth of the total on farms in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1 totaled 74.9 million bushels. This is almost one-third more than the 57.1 million bushels on farms April 1, 1953, but about 8 percent below average. In the heavy producing North Central area, farm stocks are reported to be 17 percent larger than on April 1 last year, but nearly one-fourth less than holdings on this date in either 1951 or 1952 and about 18 percent below average. Farm holdings on April 1 in the western States were about two-thirds larger than a year ago and about 13 percent above average. In the North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas, farm holdings on April 1 were only slightly larger than a year ago, while farm stocks in the South Central area were about twice as large as on April 1 in either of the past two years. Nearly four-fifths of the United States total barley stocks on farms April 1 were located in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and California.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the January-March quarter totaled nearly 33 million bushels, considerably less than the usual disappearance during this period.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 14,028,000 bushels. This is by far the largest quantity held on farms on this date since estimates were started in 1948 and is almost double the stocks on farms a year ago. Practically all of this farm-stored flaxseed - 98 percent or 13,778,000 bushels - was in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with North Dakota farmers alone holding 8,711,000 bushels, 62 percent of the U. S. total. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1954 totaled 2,287,000 bushels, about the same as during the comparable quarter a year earlier. Estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

CITRUS: Orange production for the 1953-54 season is estimated at 123.4 million boxes--3 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 16 percent above average. Grapefruit production is estimated at 44.4 million boxes--16 percent above last season but, 13 percent less than the 10-year average. California lemons are forecast at 13.7 million boxes--9 percent above last season and 8 percent above average.

About 47 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on April 1 this year, about 10.5 million less than a year earlier. Most of this decrease is in California Valencias which are forecast at 20.7 million boxes--8.2 million below last season. California Valencias are harvested mostly in the summer and fall. About 23 million boxes of Florida Valencias remained on April 1 this year which was about the same as the supply a year ago despite a fifth larger production this season than last. Most of the increased utilization in Florida this season has been in processing. Oranges other than California and Florida Valencias remaining on April 1 totaled 3.3 million boxes compared with 5 million a year earlier. Grapefruit remaining on April 1 this year totaled about 11.4 million boxes compared with 9.7 million a year earlier.

Florida citrus trees are in excellent condition, although in some areas moisture is becoming short. Some growers are irrigating. A heavy bloom on nearly all varieties started in February and continued through March. No cold or frost damage has been noted.

Texas citrus trees are holding a good set of fruit from a very heavy bloom. There has been plenty of water for irrigation up to the present time but the supply is becoming very low because practically no rain fell anywhere on the watershed during March. The cold wave around mid-March caused little or no damage to citrus.

In Arizona, March rainfall was unusually heavy and supplies of irrigation water are now ample for several months. Some damage occurred to citrus from March frosts.

California received several rains in March which were generally beneficial to citrus crops. However, a few Navel oranges in Southern Counties from the 1953 bloom were damaged by water rot as a result of the rains. The crop of California Valencia oranges is indicated smaller than expected earlier. The southern area, particularly Orange County, will have a light crop. Orange and grapefruit trees were just beginning to bloom on April 1.

PEACHES: Peaches in the 10 Southern States on April 1 were reported at 61 percent of a full crop, 19 points below the April 1, 1953 condition and 8 points below the April 1 average. About average crops are in prospect in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, small crops in Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and very poor in Oklahoma and Texas. The crop in the Carolinas is still subject to possible freeze damage in April.

In North Carolina, the set of fruit was lighter than in 1952 and 1953 but was sufficient for an average crop. To April 1, very few orchards had received any appreciable damage from freezing weather. The South Carolina crop was in full bloom by mid-March. Freeze damage has generally been limited to poorly located orchards. The set of buds in Georgia was good in all areas. While some freezing weather occurred in March, not much damage was reported. Full bloom occurred from March 10 to March 21, about 3 days earlier than average. The period of harvest in Georgia is expected to be about normal.

Alabama is expecting an above average crop in spite of the dry weather and damage from the March freezes. The Florida crop was damaged by early March freezes. In Mississippi, freezing temperatures in the Coastal region severely damaged the crop. In the central areas of the State, the bloom was heavy but the set is expected to be poor.

The Arkansas crop was damaged by March freezes and a small production is indicated in all areas. Prospects in Louisiana are the poorest since 1951. The bloom was early but was damaged by early March freezes. Oklahoma reports the poorest prospects in recent years. The bloom was early and was severely damaged by frosts in March. Outlook in Texas is very poor. The crop in the Fredericksburg and Crowell-Vernon area will be very short. The March freezes severely damaged the crop in the Edwards Plateau area as well as in North Central Texas. A fair crop is indicated in the South Central part of the State.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: Estimated acreage of winter and spring commercial potatoes as of April 1, and prospective summer-crop acreage (based on intentions reported earlier) indicate a total of 207,000 acres of early commercial potatoes in 1954--25 percent less than last year.

Harvest of the winter crop is about finished and movement of the early spring production is now underway. The early spring crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 5,382,000 bushels--14 percent less than last year's record output of 6,228,000 bushels but 47 percent larger than the 1943-52 average. In Florida, damage from early March frosts, generally, was not serious and excellent yields are in prospect for the early spring crop.

Acreage for late spring harvest is placed at 116,700 acres--29 percent less than last year when 165,400 acres were harvested. Acreage is down from last year in all States of the late spring group except Texas and Mississippi. In Texas, a moderate increase is indicated. Mississippi's acreage is the same as last year. The California late spring acreage--at 56,000 acres--is 33 percent smaller than in 1953. Acreage also is down substantially from last year in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Arizona.

Though early spring frosts retarded growth in some of the important late spring producing areas, freeze damage, in general, has not been serious. By April 1 crop growth, generally, was about normal for this time of year except in Louisiana, where harvest is expected to start later than usual.

PASTURES: Early season pasture feed this year was off to the poorest start since 1940. On April 1, the condition of farm pastures for the country as a whole averaged 73 percent of normal compared with 81 percent a year ago, and the 1943-52 average of 83 percent. The national average condition reflected extreme drought in a large section of the lower Great Plains, closely cropped pastures in many other sections that were dry late last year, and cool weather during March that delayed early growth in southern sections where livestock normally get green feed by April 1. Outside the southwestern drought area, soil moisture was mostly ample to start new feed and prospects are for improvement with the coming of warmer weather.

Pasture and range feed in much of Texas, New Mexico, western Oklahoma, western Kansas, and eastern Colorado was critically short as the result of less than 50 percent.

of normal rainfall over the last several months following, in many areas, drought conditions of much longer duration. Cured pasture and range feed in these areas was scarce and new growth will be very limited until soaking rains are received. The condition of pastures on April 1 in Texas was the lowest for the date in three decades of record, in New Mexico and Colorado, the lowest since 1935, and in Kansas and Oklahoma, the lowest since 1940. Wheat pastures provided some feed, but in many sections livestock had to be pulled off to minimize soil blowing.

In Missouri, parts of Iowa, the Ohio Valley, and many areas of the South, effects of last year's drought on pastures held over even though some moisture has been received this spring. In southern States east of the Mississippi River, considerable feed for livestock was being supplied by winter grazing crops and with improved moisture conditions growth of new grass was responding to warmer weather. California pasture and range feed was growing well as the result of well distributed March rains. In Arizona, the drought was broken by heavy rainfall and in Utah and Nevada precipitation improved pasture prospects. In the northern Pacific Coast States, cool weather held back early growth although moisture appeared adequate, except in portions of Oregon. In the northern border States many pastures and ranges were still under snow cover, but moisture supplies in most places were sufficient to start new growth when the pasture season arrives.

MILK PRODUCTION: March milk production showed about the usual seasonal increase over February. Total March output, estimated at 10,713 million pounds, was 5 percent above last year's previous all-time high for the month, and 12 percent above the 1943-52 average. Continued heavy supplemental feeding to the increased number of cows in milking herds contributed to the record outturn. Considered relative to population, March milk production averaged 2.14 pounds per capita per day, the highest since 1947 but otherwise the lowest for the month since 1938. Total U. S. production in the first 3 months of 1954 was 1.3 billion pounds or 4.8 percent above the January-March 1953 output.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 was at the record high rate of 18.55 pounds--3 percent above the April 1, 1953 previous record high. By regions, April 1 output per cow in the North Atlantic area exceeded last year's record high by less than 1 percent, and in the East and West North Central regions by 5 and 4 percent, respectively. In the West, April 1 production per cow was 3 percent above the 1952 previous high. In the South Central and South Atlantic regions, the April 1 output was 2 and 3 percent, respectively, below last year's peak, but still the second highest of record. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 set new record highs for the date in more than half of the States. Crop reporters were milking a record high 72.4 percent of the milk cows in their herds on April 1--2 percent above the April 1, 1950 previous high, and 4 percent above the 1943-52 average for the date.

Of the 31 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, March output was a new high for the month in 17 States and equaled the record high in 3 more. March production was above a year ago in every State except Utah, Oklahoma and Texas. However, output was below average for the month in the central and southern Great Plains States, Iowa and Oregon where the low level in cow numbers more than offset the high output per cow. Wisconsin produced 1,563 million pounds of milk in March--8 percent above a year earlier--to lead all States in production. Minnesota was next with 854 million pounds, followed by California and Pennsylvania with 602 and 541 million pounds, respectively.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/									
State	March	March	Feb.	March	State	March	March	Feb.	March
	average	1953	1954	1954		average	1953	1954	1954
	1943-52					1943-52			
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	93	102	89	104	S.C.	46	48	44	50
Pa.	454	524	455	541	Ca.	95	100	93	107
Ohio	398	456	400	492	Ky.	154	175	163	183
Ind.	282	313	275	331	Tenn.	163	183	161	190
Ill.	441	440	393	465	Ala.	102	108	97	112
Mich.	436	463	411	488	Miss.	110	122	106	130
Wis.	1,303	1,442	1,295	1,563	Okla.	183	160	134	160
Minn.	801	841	732	854	Texas	300	292	244	278
Iowa	525	483	415	491	Mont.	47	40	35	42
Mo.	289	311	284	349	Idaho	101	104	99	120
N.Dak.	144	141	113	145	Utah	56	52	53	58
S.Dak.	121	110	96	115	Wash.	144	145	124	147
Nebr.	196	179	162	192	Oreg.	99	96	77	98
Kans.	225	201	180	217	Calif.	502	550	505	602
Va.	131	154	136	155	Other				
W.Va.	59	60	52	62	States	1,482	1,660	1,426	1,728
N.C.	117	130	126	144	U.S.	2,599	10,191	8,980	10,713

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers continued to feed grain and other concentrates at a record rate per milk cow as the feeding season passed its late-winter seasonal peak. On April 1, milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters were fed a daily average of 6.33 pounds of concentrate ration per herd, compared with 6.18 pounds a year ago, and the previous high for April 1 of 6.28 pounds in 1951. The amount fed per cow was the same as reported on February 1, this year, in comparison with a usual slight increase between the two dates. Abundant supplies of grain on farms coupled with cool weather and storms in many areas during late March encouraged liberal feeding.

The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows was about 5 percent less than a year ago and the lowest since 1950. In milk selling areas, rations fed in March were worth \$3.46 per hundredweight, in cream selling areas, \$3.08, and for all commercial areas an average of \$3.40. However, with prices of dairy products lower, dairy product-feed price relationships did not appear conducive to heavy feeding of milk cows. The milk-feed price ratio was about 8 percent below the longtime average and the butterfat-feed price ratio some 14 percent below. Both were a little less favorable than a year ago.

Regionally, the amount of grain fed per milk cow in the East North Central States was the highest recorded for April 1 in 11 years of record. In the North Atlantic and West North Central States, the rate of feeding equaled previous records, and in the Southern regions was substantially above average although lower than in one or two other years. In the Western region, the amount fed per cow was about average. For the country as a whole, eighty-nine percent of the farmers reporting on April 1 this year were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milking herds compared with 86 to 89 percent for the date over the previous 11-year period.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1954

April 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,605 million eggs in March--5 percent more than in March last year and 3 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country and reached record high levels in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production in the first quarter of this year was 3 percent more than last year and 9 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in March was 18.4 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 17.9 last year and the average of 16.9 eggs. The rate reached record high levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central and 1 percent in the East North Central and the West. There was no change in the North Atlantic States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 47.2 eggs, compared with 46.9 last year and the average of 41.2 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged about 359 million layers in March--3 percent more than in March last year, but 5 percent less than the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country and reached a new high in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The decrease in layers from January 1 to April 1 this year was 9.0 percent, compared with 9.7 percent last year and the average of 7.7 percent. On April 1 there were 3 percent more layers on farms than a year ago.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch on farms April 1 are estimated at about 254 million, a record high number for this date--19 percent more than a year ago and 22 percent above the average. Young chicken holdings were above a year ago in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago were 27 percent in the West North Central, 26 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the East North Central, 14 percent in the West, 13 percent in the South Central and 8 percent in the South Atlantic States. This is one of the earliest hatching seasons on record with a record early hatch for farm flock replacements. April 1 is too early in the

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
------	----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	---------------	---------	---------------

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	51,758	72,756	108,575	34,660	69,843	34,671	372,264
1953	60,397	67,901	91,300	33,237	54,898	34,916	342,649
1954	62,832	70,169	93,777	33,308	55,605	36,646	352,337

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	32,028	40,051	45,537	26,787	45,743	18,109	208,256
1953	40,140	46,621	37,716	26,227	42,101	21,452	214,257
1954	50,548	55,441	47,808	28,239	47,559	24,480	254,075

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	59.9	59.1	59.0	56.4	56.8	58.7	58.4
1953	58.8	61.1	62.9	58.3	59.5	59.6	60.5
1954	58.6	60.4	63.3	59.4	59.5	60.1	60.6

season to determine the size of the chicken crop. The increase in the number of chickens raised this year is expected to be considerably smaller than the April 1 holdings of young chickens would indicate.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 38.7 cents per dozen -- a sharp drop from the February 15 price of 45.7 cents, and 6 cents below last year's mid-March price. Markets were weak and unsettled during March. Top quality large eggs declined as much as 5 cents per dozen and declines were even larger on mediums and smalls. Production increased seasonally and exceeded last year's levels. Supplies were in excess of a good consumer demand with surplus moving into storage. The net into-storage movement during March in the 35 cities was about three times that of March 1953, but about 22 percent under the 5-year average.

Farmers received an average of 23.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March, compared with 22.4 cents in February. Farm chickens averaged 22.4 cents and commercial broilers 23.4 cents, compared with 25.2 and 28.1 cents, respectively, in mid-March last year. Live poultry markets were steady during March with broiler and fryer prices showing an irregular upward price trend. Supply of hens was ample and prices tended lower.

Turkey prices on March 15 averaged 33.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.6 cents a year earlier. Markets were barely steady to weak during March. Prices in commercial producing areas on fryer-roasters tended moderately lower, as supplies were fully ample to meet a quiet demand. Total United States stocks of turkeys in storage February 28 totaled 109 million pounds, compared with 118 million pounds last year.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.90 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.97 a year earlier. The March egg-feed ratio, because of the sharp drop in egg prices, was well below a year ago. The farm chicken-feed ratio was below last year and the turkey-feed ratio the same as last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

April 1, 1954

WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
Production			Condition April 1		
State	Average	1953 : Indicated	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52	1954	1943-52		
	Thousand bushels			Percent	
N.Y.	9,283	13,894	9,180	90	91
N.J.	1,660	2,025	1,656	90	93
Pa.	19,115	20,688	16,522	86	89
Ohio	47,616	69,136	38,451	89	91
Ind.	30,983	46,144	30,768	89	94
Ill.	29,851	56,781	25,882	92	91
Mich.	28,177	44,692	23,276	91	91
Wis.	705	720	609	90	89
Minn.	1,620	1,414	825	87	83
Iowa	3,768	2,500	1,638	91	83
Mo.	22,932	41,028	35,466	88	89
N.Dak.	---	---	---	81	69
S.Dak.	4,272	6,360	4,300	85	67
Nebr.	74,187	85,005	63,274	86	72
Kans.	203,970	144,662	146,725	85	59
Del.	1,154	1,072	954	91	94
Md.	6,154	5,268	4,389	90	91
Va.	7,567	7,119	4,998	89	93
W.Va.	1,366	1,342	952	88	89
N.C.	6,915	3,200	5,652	87	92
S.C.	2,958	3,636	3,052	81	85
Ga.	2,122	2,960	2,112	80	87
Ky.	4,768	6,974	3,751	88	94
Tenn.	4,098	5,795	3,393	87	92
Ala.	211	418	352	---	---
Miss.	233	1,192	720	---	---
Ark.	396	1,425	1,080	---	---
Okla.	75,634	70,776	56,420	78	74
Texas	57,221	23,035	21,290	71	81
Mont.	27,679	28,500	27,098	85	66
Idaho	19,278	30,817	16,254	91	85
Wyo.	4,378	5,338	3,468	86	80
Colo.	38,977	40,502	25,983	81	72
N.Mex.	3,063	515	550	74	74
Ariz.	591	598	529	---	---
Utah	5,259	5,814	4,352	91	77
Nev.	133	104	116	---	---
Wash.	53,592	61,732	54,040	90	82
Oreg.	19,813	28,044	21,504	91	89
Calif.	11,178	11,286	10,900	80	75
U.S.	832,977	877,511	677,981	86	82

FLAXSEED: STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Average 1948-52	1953	1954
	Thousand bushels		
Minnesota	2,696	1,782	2,687
North Dakota	3,745	4,031	8,711
South Dakota	1,208	1,201	2,380
Other States	388	151	250
United States	8,037	7,165	14,028

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

April 1, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52			1943-52		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	16	8	9	---	---	---	1,240	738	1,758
N.H.	36	33	30	---	---	---	81	58	44
Vt.	40	42	40	---	---	---	456	441	232
Mass.	109	110	81	---	---	---	54	36	27
R.I.	15	18	16	---	---	---	9	9	8
Conn.	123	88	85	---	---	---	51	48	31
N.Y.	2,931	5,584	5,320	2,035	3,600	4,724	9,428	9,972	9,668
N.J.	3,078	3,806	3,485	270	240	243	440	346	459
Pa.	21,612	27,892	21,370	3,635	3,612	4,138	9,170	7,006	9,035
Ohio	69,582	80,661	86,804	5,520	7,163	14,519	14,701	14,075	15,174
Ind.	98,107	109,221	115,122	2,011	2,772	7,383	14,460	14,978	13,863
Ill.	203,793	253,112	246,813	11,613	1,485	10,788	45,186	36,730	35,672
Mich.	23,375	41,385	36,763	5,286	10,203	16,089	20,777	19,299	18,354
Wis.	25,280	47,237	48,610	904	643	616	42,038	49,167	46,569
Minn.	83,333	122,973	139,775	7,189	5,949	3,086	75,990	85,913	74,479
Iowa	271,794	335,307	361,146	727	299	341	86,335	82,842	63,406
Mo.	63,403	64,042	54,632	2,016	1,239	5,334	14,447	6,304	7,035
N.Dak.	3,223	2,547	4,297	61,612	50,180	59,803	34,661	25,475	36,188
S.Dak.	40,861	41,710	70,892	17,997	16,978	19,657	44,981	47,090	50,894
Nebr.	103,804	129,599	108,017	13,516	22,624	24,934	24,057	15,853	15,093
Kans.	27,321	17,874	17,563	29,537	67,678	36,166	8,282	3,991	5,420
Del.	1,836	2,571	2,022	58	61	32	29	33	68
Md.	6,330	6,810	5,818	434	269	263	342	480	449
Va.	15,163	9,910	6,487	1,077	987	925	901	944	811
W.Va.	3,607	2,915	2,189	342	292	309	641	511	413
N.C.	26,939	18,341	19,780	1,080	1,028	1,312	1,759	1,775	3,380
S.C.	11,100	5,376	7,919	190	221	255	1,799	1,571	3,369
Ga.	17,442	8,984	15,781	213	198	385	1,240	1,696	3,914
Fla.	1,642	1,989	1,777	---	---	---	21	65	72
Ky.	30,704	17,947	26,211	247	207	767	431	312	736
Tenn.	24,246	10,698	17,990	318	200	869	774	728	1,115
Ala.	18,384	6,634	13,862	19	19	25	441	162	686
Miss.	16,629	7,412	10,037	13	11	167	1,082	556	1,282
Ark.	9,349	2,723	2,951	44	52	171	999	360	1,170
La.	5,144	3,272	2,343	---	---	---	372	185	192
Okla.	3,490	2,033	1,162	4,633	3,781	3,539	4,086	1,351	2,318
Texas	11,985	8,151	7,896	3,891	1,904	576	4,728	4,809	9,004
Mont.	106	37	97	28,327	33,419	39,961	6,733	5,694	6,927
Idaho	352	452	470	5,077	5,455	6,952	2,511	2,724	2,352
Wyo.	81	34	52	1,898	2,113	1,774	2,300	1,753	1,863
Colo.	3,030	1,488	2,062	7,543	13,417	11,427	2,536	2,447	1,921
N.Mex.	542	21	201	463	43	74	205	48	63
Ariz.	144	132	182	37	42	54	80	114	117
Utah	24	41	49	1,790	832	1,181	857	648	651
Nev.	---	---	---	121	96	117	94	101	86
Wash.	80	82	94	6,358	5,638	6,732	1,984	2,040	1,376
Oreg.	202	233	164	2,364	3,202	5,331	2,684	2,542	2,388
Calif.	315	308	296	1,114	1,371	1,354	165	55	163
U.S.	1,253,288	1,452,627	1,468,770	222,128	269,523	297,873	492,594	454,075	450,335

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 9, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON HAND ON APRIL 1 - CONTINUED									
	Barley				Rye			Soybeans	
State:	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954	Average:	1953	1954
	:1944-52:			:1944-52:			:1943-52:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	45	34	30						
Vt.	17	10							
N.Y.	839	586	480	33	18	17	59	15	16
N.J.	105	110	126	28	2	4	100	53	73
Pa.	1,159	1,205	1,390	91	31	30	158	94	113
Ohio	118	151	211	82	26	46	4,725	6,204	3,186
Ind.	136	113	121	102	34	23	5,822	9,096	4,054
Ill.	189	162	157	63	45	39	13,088	14,269	9,228
Mich.	1,330	1,021	857	226	126	153	578	524	293
Wis.	2,062	1,222	1,008	286	200	169	208	261	162
Minn.	7,922	8,804	9,945	330	157	562	2,453	5,706	4,985
Iowa	241	166	56	43	15	17	8,177	13,620	6,524
Mo.	307	165	312	42	18	13	2,135	4,258	3,064
N.Dak.	20,548	17,290	22,301	674	274	1,909	40	116	93
S.Dak.	12,304	5,451	5,445	946	695	1,547	136	408	392
Nebr.	4,092	1,170	1,452	627	289	404	95	92	447
Kans.	1,968	387	329	101	46	36	445	1,030	635
Del.	48	45	60	9	2	2	239	168	127
Md.	396	436	397	15	12	8	229	216	180
Va.	524	558	574	48	17	13	393	385	374
W.Va.	68	111	89	7	4	3	4	3	
N.C.	175	252	297	30	10	17	888	663	572
S.C.	34	44	47	7	4	5	118	282	286
Ga.	10	9	18	5	7	10	46	94	150
Fla.								5	4
Ky.	209	126	252	19	9	16	314	205	175
Tenn.	162	60	165	19	3	26	234	344	263
Ala.							75	52	94
Miss.							460	737	360
Ark.	15	14	22				458	693	732
La.							81	24	13
Okla.	432	77	44	48	184	57	33	52	45
Texas	458	96	228	23	28	32			
Mont.	7,698	4,593	11,949	86	14	28			
Idaho	3,264	2,292	2,473	12	7	4			
Wyo.	1,659	1,478	1,399	32	9	12			
Colo.	5,067	2,497	2,647	114	38	23			
N.Mex.	108	79	58	6	3	2			
Ariz.	262	294	388						
Utah	1,796	1,675	1,914	17	13	13			
Nev.	195	141	111						
Wash.	949	514	1,096	32	15	37			
Oreg.	1,672	1,532	1,671	108	94	97			
Calif.	2,455	2,156	4,764	6	5	12			
U.S.	81,042	57,126	74,683	4,322	2,454	5,386	41,803	59,669	36,640

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	April 9, 1954
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
April 1, 1954		

PASTURE									
Condition April 1					Condition April 1				
State	Average	1953	1954	State	Average	1953	1954		
	1943-52				1943-52				
	Percent				Percent				
Maine	91	84	85	S.C.	74	81	74		
N.H.	94	96	97	Ga.	76	84	78		
Vt.	93	99	96	Fla.	75	83	73		
Mass.	94	98	92	Ky.	82	83	65		
R.I.	91	98	94	Tenn.	80	86	71		
Conn.	92	89	84	Ala.	75	80	72		
N.Y.	87	87	87	Miss.	74	84	75		
N.J.	86	88	81	Ark.	73	82	66		
Pa.	86	87	79	Ia.	77	85	72		
Ohio	86	87	74	Okla.	74	67	58		
Ind.	85	90	78	Texas	70	73	46		
Ill.	87	88	77	Mont.	84	69	82		
Mich.	90	88	90	Idaho	87	90	88		
Wis.	90	89	78	Wyo.	85	75	73		
Minn.	88	85	83	Colo.	80	65	57		
Iowa	91	90	74	N.Mex.	71	67	46		
Mo.	82	83	61	Ariz.	82	85	82		
N.Dak	81	64	78	Utah	86	84	82		
S.Dak	87	73	85	Nev.	84	82	99		
Nebr.	85	78	77	Wash.	81	87	80		
Kans.	86	71	67	Oreg.	80	87	84		
Del.	87	89	82	Calif.	76	70	83		
Md.	84	89	83						
Va.	85	89	73	U.S.	83	81	73		
W.Va.	82	83	64						
N.C.	85	88	81						

PEACHES					
Condition April 1			Condition April 1		
State	Average	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1943-52				
	Percent				
N.C.	77	80	87	87	73
S.C.	72	86	82	75	71
Ga.	70	75	74	85	79
Fla.	65	54	69	85	50
Ala.	63	38	78	82	72
Miss.	65	35	72	79	40
Ark.	65	29	61	87	41
Ia.	68	43	68	79	42
Okla.	56	48	43	79	25
Texas	61	52	39	65	18
10 States	69	65	72	80	61

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 9, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
and State	1942-51			1953
P. Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	46,265	38,410	45,530	35,100
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400
Valencias	29,424	25,810	28,900	20,700
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	86,200
Temples	3/924	1,700	1,700	2,200
Other Early and Midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	43,000
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	36,000
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	900
Early and Midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	675
Valencias	1,241	100	300	225
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,100
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	350	400	550
Valencias	489	380	500	550
Louisiana, all 2/	300	50	50	100
5 States 4/	106,010	118,020	119,680	123,400
Total Early and Midseason 5/	49,747	57,000	60,080	65,925
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	59,600	57,475
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,200	5,200
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	110,350	122,520	124,580	128,600
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	38,000
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	19,000
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,200
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,000
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,360	44,420
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,700
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	216	260	320	370
April 1 forecast of 1954 crop Florida limes				
				420

April 1 forecast of 1954 crop Florida limes 420

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1954

April 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/	
and	Apr. 1 av.	April 1,	April 1,	Apr. 1 av.
Division:	1943-52	1953	1954	1944-53
	Pounds		Pounds	
Maine	14.8	16.1	19.2	6.0
N.H.	17.6	21.2	21.4	5.8
Vt.	17.7	21.0	21.1	6.2
Mass.	18.6	21.0	21.1	6.6
Conn.	19.1	19.4	23.4	6.5
N.Y.	21.4	24.8	24.2	7.2
N.J.	21.9	23.3	23.7	8.3
Pa.	19.8	22.3	22.3	8.0
N. Atl.	19.93	22.86	22.93	7.2
Ohio	16.9	19.6	20.7	6.7
Ind.	15.7	18.5	19.0	6.3
Ill.	17.4	19.1	20.1	7.4
Mich.	20.0	22.2	22.2	6.8
Wis.	20.6	22.4	23.3	6.7
E.N. Cent.	18.91	21.17	22.16	6.8
Minn.	21.1	23.8	23.6	6.5
Iowa	17.6	18.5	18.9	7.9
Mo.	11.6	13.1	14.6	5.2
N. Dak.	15.3	17.6	17.8	5.3
S. Dak.	13.4	15.4	16.4	4.2
Nebr.	16.0	18.2	19.5	6.1
Kans.	15.9	17.3	18.8	5.7
W.N. Cent.	16.49	18.42	19.20	6.2
Md.	17.0	18.7	19.0	7.5
Va.	13.0	16.7	15.5	5.4
W. Va.	10.6	11.0	11.8	4.1
N.C.	12.3	12.8	14.7	5.4
S.C.	11.4	12.4	12.4	4.0
Ga.	9.6	10.4	10.5	4.2
S. Atl.	12.25	14.25	13.87	5.0
Ky.	11.3	12.3	12.2	5.6
Tenn.	11.0	12.4	12.1	4.8
Ala.	9.3	9.3	9.1	4.6
Miss.	7.7	9.1	8.8	3.6
Ark.	8.0	8.8	10.1	3.7
Okla.	10.9	12.9	12.4	4.5
Texas	9.1	11.5	9.5	4.3
S. Cent.	9.85	11.23	11.05	4.3
Mont.	15.2	16.3	17.4	4.1
Idaho	18.9	20.2	21.4	4.4
Wyo.	16.6	18.0	18.5	4.1
Colo.	16.8	19.7	18.8	5.3
Utah	19.3	20.9	20.2	4.4
Wash.	19.0	21.3	20.9	6.1
Oreg.	17.0	17.8	18.0	4.9
Calif.	20.9	22.4	22.3	4.9
West.	18.56	19.95	20.52	4.9
U.S.	16.10	18.07	16.55	5.91

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy states not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 9, 1954

April 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during March:	100 layers	During March	Jan.-Mar. incl.				
Division:	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousands	Number	Thousands	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,250	3,416	1,742	1,823	57	62	174	186
N.H.	2,076	2,246	1,767	1,792	37	40	112	117
Vt.	786	866	1,848	1,879	15	16	43	48
Mass.	4,354	4,492	1,897	1,897	83	85	240	252
R.I.	502	497	1,829	1,860	9	9	28	27
Conn.	3,548	3,562	1,727	1,786	61	64	188	189
N.Y.	12,402	12,266	1,748	1,758	217	216	643	617
N.J.	13,977	15,236	1,758	1,730	246	264	695	729
Pa.	20,824	21,222	1,810	1,826	378	389	1,065	1,102
N.Atl.	61,789	63,873	1,785	1,793	1,103	1,145	3,197	3,267
Ohio	15,272	16,148	1,823	1,814	278	293	782	793
Ind.	14,620	15,778	1,894	1,804	277	299	771	808
Ill.	17,946	18,598	1,823	1,860	327	346	887	922
Mich.	9,068	9,445	1,742	1,755	158	166	461	471
Wis.	12,443	11,722	1,724	1,801	215	211	613	602
E.N.Cent.	69,749	71,691	1,810	1,874	1,285	1,315	3,514	3,596
Minn.	21,161	21,286	1,779	1,860	376	396	1,105	1,141
Iowa	25,230	26,034	1,910	1,959	482	510	1,321	1,383
Mo.	15,420	16,639	1,885	1,947	291	324	734	781
N.Dak.	3,767	3,439	1,680	1,810	57	62	152	155
S.Dak.	7,760	7,726	1,755	1,882	136	145	350	377
Nebr.	9,960	10,436	1,910	1,962	190	205	499	532
Kans.	10,184	10,435	1,922	1,984	196	207	507	521
W.N.Cent.	93,082	95,995	1,856	1,926	1,728	1,849	4,668	4,890
Del.	819	866	1,866	1,829	15	16	38	41
Md.	3,121	3,178	1,810	1,854	56	59	143	151
Va.	6,624	6,801	1,789	1,817	119	124	313	309
W.Va.	2,713	2,764	1,817	1,854	49	51	128	126
N.C.	8,463	8,606	1,708	1,817	145	156	370	389
S.C.	3,495	3,581	1,628	1,662	57	60	132	139
Ga.	5,865	5,586	1,606	1,668	94	93	235	237
Fla.	2,686	2,718	1,699	1,810	46	49	125	134
S.Atl.	33,786	34,100	1,720	1,783	581	608	1,484	1,526
Ky.	7,992	8,394	1,789	1,814	143	152	352	358
Tenn.	7,110	6,896	1,643	1,720	117	119	283	268
Ala.	5,057	4,935	1,624	1,658	82	82	190	192
Miss.	4,999	4,920	1,587	1,705	79	84	188	193
Ark.	5,182	5,254	1,631	1,742	85	92	187	192
La.	2,872	2,913	1,525	1,637	44	48	97	106
Okla.	6,244	6,120	1,841	1,879	115	115	297	291
Texas	16,543	17,024	1,792	1,857	297	316	745	784
S.Cent.	56,004	56,456	1,718	1,785	962	1,008	2,339	2,384
Mont.	1,462	1,422	1,761	1,779	26	25	71	65
Idaho	1,466	1,574	1,854	1,879	27	30	78	81
Wyo.	559	574	1,866	1,947	10	11	28	29
Colo.	2,022	2,114	1,786	1,854	36	39	98	103
N.Mex.	725	774	1,779	1,779	13	14	33	35
Ariz.	404	506	1,810	1,761	9	9	23	23
Utah	2,402	2,376	1,767	1,801	42	43	116	117
Nev.	154	138	1,736	1,767	3	2	7	6
Wash.	3,817	3,817	1,922	1,817	73	69	211	205
Oreg.	2,952	2,897	1,879	1,854	55	54	158	151
Calif.	19,661	21,152	1,773	1,817	349	384	967	1,051
West.	35,714	37,344	1,800	1,821	643	680	1,790	1,866
U.S.	49,724	52,459	1,793	1,837	6,272	6,605	16,992	17,529

6 11

2 7

1 2